

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 144.

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

WHITE LINEN SHIRTS
FOR SUMMER.

NOVELTIES IN SUMMER
UNDERCLOTHING.

VERY THIN SUMMER SOCKS.

FRESH LEMONS.

LIGHT BRACES.

SUMMER SCARFS AND TIES.

COLLARS IN THE LATEST SHAPES.

FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS

IN NEW DESIGNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £100,000
PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE AT CURRENT RATES.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) £1,200,000
PERMANENT RESERVE FUND £230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND £290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882, £1,490,553.95

DIRECTORS,
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman,
J. H. PINCKVOS, Esq., Wm. MEYERIN, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

AFONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER,
HAS
A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY
FROM

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS
FROM

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices
executed under the supervision and
management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,
Studio 8, Queen's-road. [13]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HOUSES IN WING LOK STREET.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 15th of July, at THREE P.M.

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section 11 of MARINE LOT No. 215, Together

with the FOUR HOUSES in Wing Lok Street, Nos. 138, 140, 142, and 144.

The above HOUSES will be sold in four separate Lots.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1882. [494]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FRIDAY,

the 21st day of July, 1882, at Two P.M., at the

Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet; on the East, 45 feet; and on the West 45 feet; and Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, together with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold subject to the existing tenancies and lettings thereof, and to the payment of a proportionate part of the Crown Rent reserved in the Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

or to, BRERETON & WATSON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1882. [499]

To be Let.

TO LET,

POSSESSION ON 15TH JULY NEXT.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

WITH

LARGE COMPOUND

AND

A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,

No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

TO LET.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [174]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. Entrance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to

ROSE & Co.,
31 and 33, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

TO LET.

OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR

OF

"MARINE HOUSE"

WEST SIDE.

These Apartments have a Commodious Room and Servants Quarters on the Ground Floor.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [348]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE well-known VERMOUTH DI

TORRINO FRATILLI CORA.

\$650 PER DOZEN LITRE BOTTLES.

VINO MOSCATO D'ASTI.

At \$600 PER DOZEN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

A reduction of 5 per cent. on quantities of 5 cases and upwards.

D. MUSSO & Co.,
West Point.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [492]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE.

"EX." STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."

A CONSIGNMENT OF

HOCKING'S

PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS,

The Best and Cheapest ever made.

Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand Gallons per day.

PATENT TUBE BEADERS.

PATENT LUBRICATORS.

BELDAM'S CELEBRATED

PATENT METALLIC PACKING.

The most economical Patent Packing known.

For full Particulars, apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,
Commission Merchant,
6, Peddar's Hill.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1882.

Intimations.

EÇA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "RADCAUDY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes.

Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer

Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord

for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian

Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette

Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,

Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

ALSO

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c., &c.

EÇA DA SILVA & CO.,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPT. FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,

ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANNETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,

&c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALENCON, BRODERIE, VENICE,

SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

KELLY & WALSH

THE

AUTOPHONE.

THE AUTOPHONE is a wonderful little instrument, which, while it weighs less than three

pounds, has the lungs of a full sized parlor organ, and executes its Music with

absolute precision and perfect effect.

It has twenty-two reeds, plays in three keys, and all the parts of most difficult Music.

It is the invention of H. B. HORTON, who was also the inventor of the first organettes, and this last

effort is the result of years of constant attention to the study of this kind of instrument, and

in simplicity, accuracy, volume of tone and compactness, is the acme of

mechanical and artistic success.

On it, a child can correctly play, without instruction, any of its Music, which at present consists of

over 300 selections from Hymns, Oratorios, Operas, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Popular

Songs, &c. It is best adapted to the kind of Music which suits an organ best,

in which chords predominate, but also has wonderful power in

executing very lively pieces.

It is entirely well adapted for country churches, Sunday schools, the family circle, and

also for dancing.

For use in serenading it is perfect, as it can be carried under the arm.

The Music is compact and far cheaper than that which is made for any organette.

THE AUTOPHONE

Is like every other good thing, the longer you have it, the better you like it, and as new music is

being published every week, it has an endless fund of amusement in it.

PRICE INCLUDING FIVE PIECES OF MUSIC—\$7.50.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [433]

Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN.

SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,

MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN

OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,

CORK JACKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION

DEALERS,

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of

every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at

moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always

on hand. [28]

Intimations.

DE SOUZA & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND

BOOKBINDERS.

D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH

ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH

ON

VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR

MARKET REPORTS

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed

at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all

other appliances for Book-binding in

first rate working order.

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING,

AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c.,

AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN

THE TRADE.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY
 OF THE FOLLOWING
 viz:
 SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.
 SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
 SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.
 GLASS STOPPERED GLOVE BOTTLES,
 T O N G A.
 FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP
 OF
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.
 VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.
 SAVORY AND MOORE'S
 PEPTONISED MEAT.
 VASELINE SOAP.
 ROBARK'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.
 NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.
 VIN-SANTE
 A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.
 A. S. WATSON & Co.
 GENERAL CHEMISTS
 AND
 AERATED WATERS
 MANUFACTURERS.
 HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
 HONGKONG. [43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 p.m. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1882.

The President having signed the Anti-Chinese bill, no Chinese laborer or artisan can lawfully enter the ports of the United States after the 6th of August next, who has not been in this country at some former time. But how many of them, says the San Francisco Bulletin, will succeed in landing before that date is merely a matter of conjecture. There is authority for the estimate that a number equal to that of the Chinamen in the State at the taking of the last census, will have forced their way through the Golden Gate. In round numbers, in 1880 there were 105,000 Chinese in the United States. Of these, 75,000 were in California, the remaining 30,000 living scattered over the Union. But the great bulk of them was to be found in the Pacific Territories. In small squads they have besides effected a lodgment in every State in the Union but two. But one grave question for us is the probable destination of the 73,000 in excess of the usual movement which is likely to be precipitated on us before the bars are put up.

Arguing from general principles, it would seem that they cannot remain in California. There were 30,000 outside of the limits of the State in 1880, only because the parties who own them could not find profitable employment for them there. They have, therefore, been forced to send them to points where the gleanings are not quite so rich. For the time being large numbers of them will be absorbed by the railroads which are being pushed forward north and south. What is to become of them afterwards none but the Six Chinese Companies can tell. Not being free agents, they cannot settle down along the highway which they have aided in constructing. All that can be said is that they will be moved to the point where the most can be made out of them until their period of service expires. If the 75,000 who are likely to be landed before the suspension commences were to remain in California, the Chinese and white male adults would stand nearly man to man. The new horde would displace an equal number of whites in course of time. But the probability is, as already stated, that they will be transferred elsewhere. Their sojourn would bring down the profits of the Chinese already here; for the cutting under would have to be more severe than ever to secure a place for them.

The chances are that Western Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, perhaps Kansas and Illinois, will be subjected to the foraging

process which is telling so heavily on the progress of California. There is no State in the Union, or for that matter in the world, which could have stood the drain to which this State has been subjected so long, without something like collapse. After August 6th, 1882, and until August 6th, 1892, no Chinese laborers or artisans, with the exceptions stated, can enter the United States. The Chinese question as a political factor will, therefore, be revived in 1888, and in 1892 the battle will have to be fought over again, but on a broader area than now. It may be, also, that amendments to the present bill will be required as we go along, which will serve to fan the agitation more or less briskly in the interval. If it should be found that there are loopholes in the present measure, neither Congress nor the President can refuse to stop them up. The purpose has been to grant the people of the Pacific Coast the relief which they have demanded, and not to deceive or cajole them.

Under the bill as passed, four classes of Chinese have the right to enter all the time. They are traders, teachers, students and travellers. The treaty provided for the admission of these classes, and the bill conforms to it. Each person belonging to any of these classes, before he can be taken on shipboard, must exhibit a certificate from the Chinese Government, stating the name, date, official rank (if any), the age, height and all physical peculiarities, the former or present occupation or profession, and place of residence. There is no very accurate definition of any of these classes. A trader is a very indefinite sort of a term. For instance, a peanut vendor might set up to be a trader. Besides, if a man came to trade, lost his pretended capital when he arrived, and had to take to some other employment, what is going to be done with him? Difficulties of a like character may be stated in relation to the other classes, if any organized system of evasion should be started. But we are not going to borrow any trouble on that score. If any scheme is hatched to defeat the law, we think our people will know how to deal with it. One thing is very apparent, that no effort can be made to render the law nugatory in these particulars without the corrupt connivance of the Chinese Government itself. If that fact should ever be established, we shall occupy a stronger ground than ever in dealing with the question when it comes up again.

The bill being signed, the struggle for the future is, beyond doubt, going to be a much easier one. It was a hard tussle for three little States on the extreme edge of the Republic to pull up by the roots, on the other side of the mountains, a lot of old notions which had become consecrated by time. It was no light work to make minds which are always struggling for a resting place perceive that out here the conditions upon which these notions were founded were wholly different. Success did not attend our efforts in all directions in this very difficult process. New England appeared to be the most stubborn section with which we had to deal. It was too opinionated to accept the law from what it no doubt regards as Western barbarism. But if the universal brotherhood notion, which, when freely translated, means increased dividends by the introduction of cheap labor, has not been torn up in mill-owning circles, the roots, at least, have been very well loosened in the minds of the masses, who, by the general discussion which has been forced, have been brought to see the real dangers of the situation.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 10th July.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

The armaments having been resumed at Alexandria, Admiral Seymour has demanded the surrender of the forts within twelve hours. All the Consuls are afloat.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended 9th July, were—European, 161; Chinese, 2,545; total, 2,706.

THERE will be a regular meeting of Lodge St. John, No. 618 S. C. at Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock, for 8.30 precisely. Visiting brethren will, as usual, be fraternally welcomed.

THIS morning the dead body of a Chinese male child, two years of age, was found by a Chinese constable in the water off Praya West, and was sent to the Civil Hospital. Death is supposed to have resulted from drowning. An inquest has been ordered for this afternoon.

TWO confederates, a tinsmith and a gardener, were arrested yesterday in Victoria Street by a Chinese constable in plain clothes while endeavouring to induce a Chin Chu man to purchase a ring as good gold which was but bad brass. The tinsmith offered the ring for sale, while the gardener tried to persuade the Chin Chu man to buy it, affirming it to be composed of the genuine precious metal. Three months' hard labor each rewarded the cunning ones' unsuccessful efforts to do the Chin Chu man in the optic.

We learn that His Excellency the Governor of Macao has carried out his original intention of paying a visit to Shanghai prior to returning to Macao. Messrs. Bastos and Hart-Milner, members of the Embassy, are expected here from Yokohama on or about the 14th inst.

THE steamship *Ping-on* came out of Kowloon Dock this morning. The *Oceanic* will undock at Sam-shui-po early to-morrow, and the Messageries Maritimes Company's mail steamer *Sindh* will be placed in the vacant dock. The German steamer *Piccola*, which has had to give place to the mail, will follow the *Sindh*.

WONG AROW, the European-dressed Chinaman, late keeper of a ratten-ware shop in Lyndhurst Terrace, who has already been committed for trial to the Supreme Court on other charges, one for putting off an altered one-dollar note as a \$100 one, was further committed for trial this morning by Mr. Vodehouse on the additional charge of stealing two pieces of clothing and \$9 in money from a brothel in West Street.

A FEW months since the workmen in the piano-forte manufacturers of France struck for an advance of 20 per cent. in their wages, and the manufacturers yielded. The result has proved as anticipated. Pianos made in Germany are sold in Paris at forty dollars less than the same pianos made in France. Henry Hiers, one of the largest manufacturing houses in this branch of business, has withdrawn from the union, and the workmen employed by him are talking of a co-operative manufactory.

THINGS as regards jinnicks are evidently looking up. Not content with carrying on's entrails in the two-wheelers, the enterprising drivers have taken to the novel expedient of carting damaged rickshaws on the top of the serviceable ones. Yesterday a Sikh Constable spotted a movement of this sort in progress, and summoned the driver for carrying goods in his jinnicksha other than personal effects. Captain Thomsett discharged the defendant, on the ground, we suppose, that it was *not in the ricksha* the crippled two-wheeler was being carried. The coolie deserves great credit for his locomotive ingenuity.

We are in a position to state on the best authority that the Patent Ship at Kowloon will be opened on Saturday first. This ship, well known for many years in connection with the enterprise of the late Captain G. N. Sands, was transported from Lap-sap-wan to Kowloon a few months ago, when the Dock Company disposed of their West Point property, and has been erected in a most convenient place adjacent to the Kowloon Docks, where it will no doubt prove of immense service to the Company, as well as to the shipping interests of the Colony. We intend paying a visit to Kowloon on Saturday, when we may be able to add something to the above remarks.

TWO coolies, a hawker, a cook, a servant and a tailor were up this morning before Captain Thomsett charged with fighting and creating a disturbance in the public street, the two coolies being further charged with assaulting the head-coolie belonging to the Ordnance Store Department. The latter, it would appear, tried to separate one of the coolies and the hawker, who were fighting, when the coolie beat him and got the second coolie and others to set on him with poles, cutting his head and subjecting him to violent ill treatment. The cook, servant, and tailor were arrested for calling out "tah" as the others were being conveyed to the station. The two coolies were sentenced to 14 days, and the others to seven days' hard labour each.

A FOSILIZED idea prevails amongst a certain class of journalists (?) that the desideratum in a writer for the press is the ability to make a ship's hawser out of a piece of string—we use the expression figuratively. Our contemporaries the Wyndham Street oracles, appear to be believers in the above theory, if we are to judge from the accounts which grace the pages of those marvelous newspapers, the *China Mail* and *Daily Press*, of the averted fiction fight which, we are told, was stopped by the prompt action of Inspector Corcoran and his party. A veritable mountain has been made out of a very diminutive mole hill. If the accounts referred to are within some hundreds of miles of the truth, we are much inclined to think that Inspector Corcoran acted in a manner that reflects little credit on his lengthy experience as a policeman and preserver of the public peace. The first duties of a policeman are very clearly laid down, and are, to put the matter plainly, to prevent crimes being committed. We are told that the Inspector when he heard of the affair (information received, vague and unmeaningless term so often used by the members of the force) armed his men and prepared for the forthcoming fray. Now we contend that Inspector Corcoran's duty was to at once take action in the matter and see that no row took place, instead of waiting until actual warfare had commenced. We are told that the object of the Society men was to lure the salt smugglers on shore, and then lead them gradually towards the hills where bundles of bamboos (fourteen to the bundle) were placed on the hillside ready for use, while a ninth man was seen to guide the crowd by waving his fan. The fan waver, who was found to be the leader, was arrested in a barber's shop, where three fighting irons and a dagger were found. Ye gods! three fighting irons and a dagger found in a barber's shop. What next? An armed party of some six hundred, each waiting his particular turn for a go in with the fighting irons and dagger on the bodies of the romantic salt smugglers. We are further informed that the gallant Inspector sent out his cook to do the scouting part of the campaign. He should advise him to send out his amah the next time he is anxious for information received. The fact that the nine defendants brought up before the magistrate were let out in two sureties of \$10 each, will at once show that the seriousness of the so-called riot existed only in the wondrous imaginations of the *artists* of the Maudslayi and Muffin Wrap, and that the community of Hongkong may rest easy in the full knowledge that the six hundred desperadoes will turn out to be very mild members of society when the case again comes before the magistrate.

IN 1881 there were 143 silk-weaving establishments, having 18,858 looms in operation, in France, and in Switzerland in 1880 there were 86 silk manufacturers, having 2,650 power-loom and 25,000 hand-loom. The Swiss figures for 1872 were: Manufacturers, 79; power-loom, 1,150; hand-loom, 26,560. The ribbon production in Basle in 1872 was estimated at 57,000,000 francs, in 1876 at 52,000,000 francs, in 1878 at 39,000,000 francs, and 1880 at 33,000,000 francs.

We have received from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh a sample bottle of their "Anti-Cockroach Varnish" for preventing the destruction of books by cockroaches. This compound is expressly prepared for the firm, and neither injures the binding of the books, nor produces the objectionable sticky appearance so common to the majority of similar concoctions. It is guaranteed to keep all books perfectly free from the attacks of cockroaches, which is indeed a very high recommendation in a climate where one's most valued treasures so frequently get completely ruined in spite of the greatest care. We can confidently recommend this "Anti-Cockroach Varnish" to the attention of the public.

FROM the news contained in the Reuter's telegram received in the colony this morning, it may be safely assumed that affairs in Egypt are approaching a crisis. Arabi Bey appears to have disregarded the conditions laid down by the British Admiral, namely, that the construction and arming of fortifications should cease, and the result has been an ultimatum from Admiral Seymour, who is no doubt acting in conjunction with the French Admiral, to the effect that unless the forts are surrendered within twelve hours, the town will be bombarded. There can be little doubt that Arabi Bey, who is secretly backed up by the Sultan, who is, in turn, supported by several of the Great Powers, will show fight, and we shall be greatly surprised if the "land of the Pharaohs" is not in the hands of the British within the next six weeks.

MEN seem to be born to meet with accidents, whatever care they may take to avoid them; in the same fashion, we suppose, that those who are born to be drowned will never be hanged. A striking illustration of this is given in the French journals of the other week. A workman, frightened by the violence of the gale, took refuge by lying down in a ditch at the side of the railway. Here at least he thought he was safe. Shortly after he had taken up position, however, the telegraph poles were blown down by the wind. The man was immediately entangled in the wires. While trying to free himself an express train passed. The wheels of the engine caught the broken ends of the wires. One of these entwined round the body of the unfortunate workman and dragged him along until he was quite dead, and horribly mutilated before the train could be brought to a standstill.

SAYS the *Rising Sun* and *Nagasaki Express* of the 1st instant.—We have this week to record one disastrous result of the recent foggy weather, which for a number of days was a source of anxiety and danger to mariners around the coast.

The American barque *Benjamin Aymar*, of San Francisco, 517 tons register, commanded by Captain Mott, and owned by the Shanghai Ship-owners Association, has become a total wreck, whilst on the voyage from Shanghai, in ballast, bound to Kuchino, for a cargo of coal. She left Shanghai on the 16th ult., and experienced extremely dense fog throughout, nothing having been sighted since leaving port, to ascertain the exact position of the ship, until about 3 a.m. on the morning of Thursday, the 22nd, when land was discerned close ahead, and immediately afterwards she grounded on what proved to be a spit running out from the northern end of the north-west side of the island of Amakusa, about two miles to the southward of the town of Tomioka. All efforts at the time to float her were utterly unavailing, and later on, the same day, a steam tug was obtained from Kuchino to render assistance, but with no better result. The following day, Friday, the weather was very boisterous, the sea causing her to bump and damage herself to such an extent that all hopes of saving her were abandoned. The wreck was disposed of by public auction yesterday morning, the hull realising \$840, and the sails, spars, ropes, etc., etc., about the same amount.

ACCORDING to the San Francisco Chronicle—Oscar Wilde, in lecturing to the people of New York after his return from this coast, said that of all the American localities which he had visited, he preferred California and Colorado, his principal reasons for the preference being that he saw in them more bright colour and picturesque costume. The Colorado miners enslaved his fancy, their slouched hats being too utterly beautiful for expression, and their dress inexpressibly brilliant and charming. He advised them not to change them should they ever go to New York for the absurd conventional apparel of civilized life. It seemed utterly sad to him that some time when they had made their pile they might do otherwise, and inflict a serious injury on the noble cause of art. He was also saddened by the thought that the beautiful silver which they obtained from the mines would be coined into the big, ugly dollars which play so important a part in American commerce. The Chinese quarter in San Francisco he found "most interesting." In his opinion it had "a decided artistic value," which Congress should consider in discussing the Chinese question. The quarter is full of "artistic motives," and at the two Chinese theatres every actor is "nobly and beautifully attired, and their plays are pageants." Says Oscar, jestingly, at the end of this division of his discourse, "I learned many things from the Chinese." Doubtless he did; so fresh a young man has much to learn, and if he improves his opportunities, will be able to increase his slender fund of information, even from those dens of vice and debauchery to which he is said to have been taken by his intimates while in this city. He is becoming an unconscious humorist, whose sayings are a perpetual delight and surprise on account of the difference, not realized by himself, between their real and their intended meaning.

A SATISFACTORY decision, says *Figaro*, has just been given in a case where a landlord was sued for damages on the ground that he falsely represented the drains in a house to be in good condition. The tenant, who had a family, asked the agent whether the drainage was good, and was assured that it was. His children, however, fell ill, and the illness was traced to defective sanitary arrangements. It was pleaded that the agent was not aware that the sewers were out of order, but it was ruled that this was no excuse, and a verdict was found for the plaintiff. Let householders take note.

AN English Judge, according to *Truth*, is usually an oldish man, but a man at most points. Constant hard work on the Bench, following upon a career of vigorous struggling at the Bar, has kept the sinews of his mind braced, and maintained in him a certain amount of virility. But what is the average Irish Judge? He is a person who, having played a little at politics during his youth and maturity, has for the last ten, fifteen, or twenty years been amusing a highly remunerated leisure by dawdling through a few cases in the Four Courts during term time, then going away on circuit to receive a certain number of pairs of white kid gloves, and talk a certain amount of goody-goody political twaddle to the grand juries. He is over-paid, under-worked, and immensely puffed up with his position as one of the leaders of what is called Dublin Society; in fact, he is a usually garrulous, often querulous, old woman, frequently, indeed, capable of giving very good advice to jurymen, but about as fit to act upon it himself, about as fit to bring in a capital verdict, as he is to execute the sentence.

THE question now, says a contemporary, is whether she obeyed him. The chances are that she did not. The *he* in this case was an American who, wishing to leave home for a while, drew up the following code of rules for his wife's guidance:

1.—The lady was to speak to no one in a railway train, nor allow herself to be spoken to, except by the conductor and porter in discharge of their duty. 2.—She was not to sing or even sit in the parlour of the house to which she was going, nor sing in her own room when any one not a member of her own immediate family was present. 3.—She was not to leave her mother, night or day, for five minutes at a time, nor to go to walk or ride, even with her own brother, unless the mother also was present. 4.—She was to make no calls, nor receive any, except from her brothers and their wives. 5.—She was to speak to no one whom she had known in the past, nor permit any one to be introduced to her; in case of an introduction she was not to speak. 6.—She was to write to her husband every night a full account of what she had done, where she had been, and with whom and to whom she had spoken during the day. Instead of obeying these rules the good lady has filed a petition for divorce, alleging that these rules form a sufficient ground of grievance. Had the framers of these regulations been a wise man he would have simply said, "Be a good pet, ducky," and then gone on his way rejoicing. He would have had equally good security.

A REPORTER of a New York paper has interviewed a tailor for whom Mr. Oscar Wilde has planned and furnished the drawings for two costumes, which are intended as specimens of the "coming garb." The fortunate "artist" who has been entrusted with this commission said:—"Well, I am making two suits for Mr. Wilde according to his order and drawings. One to be of black velvet and the other to be of the shade of a lake glistening in the moonlight. The shade is called *couleur du lac au clair de lune*." This explanation seemed perfectly satisfactory, but rather general, and the artist was asked for details. These the artist gave. He said that there were two suits, one black and the other mouse colour. The black suit has a plain black velvet doublet fitting tight to the body, without any visible buttons, after the style of Francis I., the lower part of the sleeves being of embossed velvet, with embroidered field-lower designs and fitting tight to the arm. The upper part of the arm is to be in large puffs of the same material, only of a larger pattern, and the body of plain velvet. The sleeves are of two designs of broad velvet edged with a delicate ruffle of *mouseline de soie*. Around the neck is also a narrow fall in three rows of the same material as that which edges the sleeves. The breeches are to come to the knee and to be tight fitting, with two small buttons at the bottom. The stockings are to be of black silk, and the shoes cut low and secured with a silver buckle.

SENATOR Hoar, of Massachusetts, according to a San Francisco contemporary, attributes the opposition to Chinese to race prejudice. He declares that "this legislation, which inflicts a blow at men because of their color or their skin, would be a cause for deep repentance to the American people." It is somewhat strange that a man with intelligence enough to sit in the Senate without becoming absolutely ridiculous should make such a mistake. There is nothing in the arguments used in the Senate or by the anti-Chinese Press which warrants the conclusion Senator Hoar has come to. There is no race prejudice whatever in the matter. The Chinese are objected to as immigrants because they represent a system of labor which resembles slavery, and because that system has reduced them to a deplorable social condition. The only way we can protect our people from the same social degradation is to refuse the Chinese the privilege to live and labor in this country. If we permit them to come here, and compete with our working classes, the inevitable result will be the lowering of our social condition to a level with the Chinese. The ability to labor cheaply is the result of the ability to live cheaply, and in times of distress the cheapest liver will get all the work. We do not consider it possible for a man of average intelligence to put forth with sincerity the argument attributed to Mr. Hoar. He has been told time and time again what grounds the people of California base their objections to the Chinese; and if he does not now know it, it is because he is determined not to learn it.

ATTENTION is drawn in several French papers to the inequality in the salaries of diplomatic representatives of the French Republic. As regards the Ambassadors, these range from 250,000 francs, which is assigned to the St. Petersburg post, to 60,000 francs, which is drawn by the French Minister in Switzerland. The London Ambassador gets 200,000 francs, the Vienna 170,000 francs, and the Berlin 140,000 francs. There is likewise a considerable difference in the salaries of plenipotentiary Ministers. These vary from 80,000 to 32,000 francs.

We are told by the *China Mail* that Chiarini's Circus is expected in a few days, and further, that the Company will give a few performances before proceeding south. We do not say that such will not be the case; we hope it will, as ourselves and the majority of Hongkongites can do very well with quite another fortnight of those capital performances served out to us by Signor Chiarini on the occasion of his last visit here, more especially so as the weather seems quite settled now, so far as wet is concerned. However, we have no intention of leading our clients astray, promising them a treat and then being compelled to make some lame excuse for their being disappointed. So far as is at present known, nothing has been decided about Chiarini giving performances here before proceeding south. Mr. Chiarini's advance agent, the ever courteous Mr. Wilson, arrived here from Shanghai on Sunday last. It was his intention to visit Canton to-day for the purpose of seeing what prospects there were of giving performances there, but at a late hour last night, sufficiently late for the *China Mail* to have been relegated to its proper and ultimate place, a sanctuary which need not be named, we were informed by the gentleman in authority that nothing had been decided on about the Company he represents giving performances in Hongkong. It has been recently sufficiently proved that the *China Mail's* statement about Governor Hennessy's recall in disgrace was a deliberate and unfounded lie. There is just as much truth in the statement that Signor Chiarini has decided on giving performances here before proceeding south. So far as the latter is concerned, nothing definite has, as yet, been settled. The special organ of the missionaries and mouthpiece of the bumptious East Point firm, should endeavour to stick slightly to the truth, otherwise, one of these days the weak kneed individual who so complacently plies the scissors and paste brush in the sanctum in lower Wyndham Street may get such a side wind as will astonish even his elastic conscience.

We must confess we are more than astonished at the proceedings which took place yesterday in the Giebler *versus* Pereira assault case, and have no hesitation in saying that whoever counselled such a course as that pursued on the side of the complainant, has by no means acted for the credit either of Father Giebler or the Order to which he belongs. A most impudent assault by a Portuguese youth is committed in the private house of the Roman Catholic Mission upon an old grey-haired man, a priest. The evidence for the complainant fully, we think, establishes the charge, and just as the defence is entered upon, the counsel for the prosecution throws up the sponge, and intimates that if an apology be tendered by the defendant it would, no doubt, be accepted. Not only that, but the defendant's solicitor coolly said that if Father Giebler apologized first to the defendant, his client would also apologize for what he did; and it was only on the suggestion of the Magistrate that the first apology would come with propriety from the defendant, that any other terms were agreed to. In view of the opening statement of complainant's counsel that should he prove his case he would ask for a severe punishment on the defendant, yesterday's proceedings exhibited indeed a marvellous bound from the sublime to the ridiculous, and are calculated to place Father Giebler before the public in anything but a favorable light; for it is now freely said that the priest was afraid to meet the defence, or the cross-examinations, the latter being for an assault, consisting in the alleged knocking off of the defendant's hat by the complainant, a very trivial charge at the worst. We can imagine that a desire for peace, and not to seem vindictive or revengeful, may have in a great measure prompted yesterday's proceedings on the prosecution side, but we conceive a forgiving spirit would have been best exhibited after all the evidence on both sides had been taken. The defendant's conviction was all but certain, and by entreating a light sentence or an entire remission of punishment—not that the defendant deserves either the one or the other, quite the reverse—Father Giebler would have come out of the affair with honor, instead of, as now, with very small credit. Assuming that the rev. gentleman actually did knock off the defendant's hat as is alleged, what then? To our mind he would have been perfectly justified had he resorted to much stronger measures toward one who had the extreme rudeness and ill-breeding to waylay the gentleman in his private residence as he was descending from his room to breakfast, and to accost him in an insolent and threatening manner with a demand for satisfaction. Were Father Giebler of our way of thinking, he would have taken the valiant, high-souled youth by the scruff of the neck (he is quite big and strong enough to have done so), thrown him across his knee, face downwards, and treated him to a practical experience of the humiliating punishment generally given by strong minded mothers to unruly children. That, we apprehend, would have been the correct way to have satisfied the wounded honor (God bless the mark!) of such as the defendant. We repeat what we wrote in our issue of 3rd instant, that a more contemptible assault than that committed upon Father Giebler has not occurred in the history of the Colony; and we consider that the case was a pre-eminently one that, if brought into Court at all, should have been carried through to the end. One thing it will have shewn the public, that there is a certain class in the Colony who, to judge by their assiduous attendance at Church, would seem to be models of Catholic piety, but who, nevertheless, have about as much true religion as the animal familiarly known as the pig. With them, as "Junius" observed in one of his celebrated letters to the Duke of Bedford, "prayer is morals, and kneeling is religion."

The *Sportsman* observes that a distinguished visitor lately made his appearance at Washington in the person of Sir William Herschel, who by invitation of the superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has attended to the task in certain observations to determine the exact force of the earth's gravity at that point. The object of these determinations is to ascertain precisely the figure of the earth—that is, the actual definition from a true spheroid of revolution when reduced to a uniform sea level. We trust he will enjoy himself. We have known several individuals before now who have got sadly astray in trying to ascertain the precise figure of the earth. They have unluckily gone in search of the "true spheroid" after a good dinner of salmon.

A PONY belonging to Mr. F. D. Sassoon broke away from the Chinese boy at Pok-fu-lum this morning, and with the basket trap to which it was harnessed, started for a run to Hongkong on its own account. The pony would appear to have accomplished this exhibition of its independence without any mishap until coming near the *Telegraph* office, from the direction of Wyndham Street, when the trap came into collision with one of the trees which line the western part of the road leading to the *Telegraph* office, turning over twice, the pony also coming to grief in the side channel, where it lay for some time apparently unable to rise, although divested of its incumbrances. It was thought at first that one of the animal's legs had got broken in the fall, but this, happily, turned out not to be the case, and after some itching the pony got on to its legs, seemingly little the worse for its mishap. The basket trap sustained considerable damage, one of the wheels being smashed to pieces, the glass lamps being also broken. We hear there were several children about the scene of the accident at the time it occurred, this spot being a very favoured one for the youngsters of the neighbourhood to congregate, and it is fortunate that none of them were in the way of the runaway pony or overturned carriage.

SHANGHAI.

We learn from late Melbourne papers, that the Hudson Surprise party were about to start for Sydney, Queensland, Java, India, and China. The Directors of the Shanghai Gas Company have declared a half yearly dividend of 6 per cent. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 19th instant, inclusive.

A Japanese troupe of acrobats arrived from Japan by the *Tokio Maru*, yesterday. We understand that the troupe in question has been engaged by Signor Chiarini, and will appear in due course at the Circus.

The *Kenners Castle*, which went to Hankow to load tea, lost two anchors in the above-named port, and also damaged her hawse-pipe. She is now at Hoihow's New Dock, having her defects made good before proceeding to England.

Mr. Hagan, which left this morning for Tientsin, we notice that Herr P. G. von Mollendorff was a passenger. He has severed his connection with the German Consular service to accept office under H. E. Li Hung Chang.

The C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Yang-ching* for the present has ceased running, but we hear that she is to be kept in reserve until the arrival of the new boats which are now in course of building in England. Directly the new boats arrive, we understand that the above named steamer will be broken up.

The Central Police compound presented a lively appearance this afternoon. There were several hundred jinrichas waiting to be licensed and branded, while a motley crowd of Chinese jinricha owners, mule and coolies were busily engaged pushing their machines forward in order to get away quickly. We noticed the jinrichas presented a much better appearance than they usually do in the streets, as most of the covers had been repainted and the vehicles touched up with paint where they needed it.

Last night, the 6th instant Signor Chiarini was honoured by the presence of the Taoist Shao; Lien Chupin, maritime judge; Moh Tseang-chi, District Magistrate of Shanghai; Chen, Magistrate of the Mixed Court; and Chang Chih-kin, Magistrate of the French Mixed Court. They were accompanied by Mr. Haas, Consul for Austria-Hungary, and Acting Consul for Italy and Holland, and Mrs. Hans; Mr. P. G. von Mollendorff, Interpreter to the German Consulate, and Mr. Max Sievogt. The Chinese Mandarins greatly enjoyed the performances. The Taoist especially admired Mlle. Zazo's exhibition on the flying trapeze. The Faust Brothers as the three musical clowns, were highly thought of, and Eugene Faust was called before the Taoist's box, and received a paper, presenting him and Mlle. Zazo with some crackers and sweets. The performances of the tigers and elephants were greatly admired, and the Taoist gave papers to three men in charge of the animals in the menagerie, presenting 100 leaves of bread to one, 40 cabbies of beef and mutton to another, and 200 eggs to the third, for a special Chinese feast to the animals. The Taoist also expressed his thanks to Signor Chiarini, addressing him in a few words of which we have received the following translation:—"I thank you very much for the exceedingly nice reception you have given me and my officials, and for the very fine performances in which the artists of your company excelled so much. I wish you specially all success in Shanghai, and prosperity to you and your company wherever you go hereafter."

This morning (July 7th) Mr. Scott, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, sat as Assessor in the Mixed Court. Our reporter, who has had several years' experience of the manners and customs observed there, was smoking a "little devil" when the Assessor took his seat on the bench, and he continued to smoke, knowing that it is the rule there, in fact the fragrance of a cigar is inseparable from a crowd of greasy Chinese coolies, to say nothing of the filthy state of the Court and its adjuncts. It has always been the custom to smoke in Court; our reporter has not infrequently been handed a cigar from a Foreign Assessor on the bench. The Magistrate always smokes; his cigar-case and box of Tandoosticks are constantly at hand. During the Great Swatow Opium Guild case, when the Taoist Liu, Chen, H.B.M.'s Consul and Vice-Consul, were on the bench, and two foreign lawyers pleading before them, smoking was permitted; in fact free cigars were handed round, either by Mr. Chen or the defendants. It is therefore rather curious that the British Assessor—who is himself an inveterate smoker, as he may daily be seen about ten o'clock coming through the British Consular Compound with a briar-root pipe—should have stood so high on his dignity this morning, as to salute our reporter with this gentle hint:—

"We do not allow smoking here now!" The hint was obeyed out of respect to the Representative of Her Britannic Majesty; although if a refusal had been made, we don't see very well what he could have done. The situation of the Assessor was made quite ridiculous a few minutes afterwards when Mr. Chen, in his usually deliberate manner, slowly lifted up his embroidered cigar case, pulled it apart and looked into both ends to see which contained the cigars; then having selected a Manila weed worth about 30 a thousand, he took up the box of Tandoosticks and lit his cigar. The British Assessor said—nothing! There's a good story told of Lord Nelson ignoring a signal to cease firing by turning his "blind eye" to the signalling vessel. As the British Assessor is distinguished by only one eyeglass and it is "off and on" the eye furthest from the Magistrate, probably he did not see that Mr. Chen was breaking the rule which the Assessor presumes to say he has established, when he remarked, "We do not allow smoking here now!"—*Mercury*.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

The following information is carefully compiled from the Military Estimates for 1883, and other documents not accessible to the general public. The money required is a little over £12,000,000. The effective of the French army in 1883, all told, is exactly 499,691 men. This includes the Gendarmes and Gardes Républicains, which make up an aggregate of 26,512 men, leaving for the regular forces 473,179 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 129,000 horses. This is the total effective provided by the Army Estimates for 1883. Of this total general officers and staff personnel are set down at 10,181 men; regimental officers from the rank of colonel downwards at 19,379, and non-commissioned officers and privates at 44,856. The proportion of men on furlough, in hospital, or on sick leave is estimated at 7 per cent.; that of prisoners, or deserters at only one-half per cent. figures which our own military authorities would do well to bear in mind. The above total is subdivided as follows:—Infantry—Field officers 1,249; captains and subalterns, 10,691; non-commissioned officers and corporals, 65,643; rank and file, 205,882; total, 283,465; with 6,174 horses. Administrative Troops—10,507 officers and men. Cavalry—386 field officers; 3,210 captains and subalterns; 15,900 non-commissioned officers and corporals, and 155 rank and file; total, 68,751 men, with 6,666 horses. Artillery—337 field officers, 2,666 captains and subalterns, 21,822 non-commissioned officers and corporals, and 41,577 rank and file; total, 68,762 men, with 33,298 horses. Engineers—36 field officers, 392 captains and subalterns, 2,954 non-commissioned officers and corporals, and 7,625 rank and file; total, 11,007 men, with 961 horses. Military Train and Field Officers—388 captains and subalterns, 2,936 non-commissioned officers and corporals, and 8,393 rank and file; total 14,743 men, with 8,918 horses.

The above gives in a small compass the effective of the French army on a peace footing, but it is not in conformity with the reality. Thus the effective really present are, as we have seen, less numerous during the greater part of the year; but at stated periods—during the spring drills and the annual training of the reserves and territorial army—they are largely exceeded, and in those army corps which are called out for autumn manoeuvres their strength as regards men approximates to the war footing. This peace effective consists of men having served a portion of their five years, another portion of them a period varying from eight to twelve months, who are only detailed from attendance when they are thoroughly efficient in their drill. The Gendarmes and Gardes Républicains are all old soldiers, and are at all times available on an emergency, for active service in the field, so that for war purposes they must be included in the effective strength of the army; but in addition there is the first line, as it may be called, of the Reserves and of the Territorial Army. For 1883 provision is made for clothing, arming, and equipping 327,850 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates belonging to the Reserve, and 141,612 non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the Territorial Army. A fortnight is sufficient to mobilise and incorporate them in the cadres of the regular forces serving with the colours, so that in the event of an emergency the strength of the army may be stated thus:—Regulars serving with the colours, including Gendarmes and Gardes Républicains, 499,691 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men; Reserves, 327,850 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men; Territorials, 141,612—forming a general total available at a fortnight to three weeks' notice of 969,153 officers and men, and efficiently trained to twenty-six regiments. These are other classes of Reservists and Territorials liable to be called out; but as their age is more advanced, and they are mostly men engaged in some sort of business or civil employment, they would hardly be incorporated for field service, but would be of material service for garrison duty. So much for numbers. As regards armament, the whole of the infantry are armed with the *faul gras*—a decided improvement over the old *needle-gun*, and the target practice, at long ranges especially, has of late years very materially improved, and great attention is paid to it.—*Overland Mail*.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.											
BAROMETER.	HONGKONG.	AMOI.	SHANGHAI.	NAGASAKI.	YOKOHAMA.	MANILA.	AMOI.	SHANGHAI.	NAGASAKI.	YOKOHAMA.	MANILA.
7.10.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.11.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.12.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.13.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.14.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.15.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.16.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.17.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.18.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.19.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.20.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.21.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.22.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.23.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.24.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.25.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.26.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.27.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.28.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.29.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.30.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.31.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.32.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.33.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.34.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.35.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.36.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.37.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.38.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.39.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.40.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.41.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.42.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.43.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.44.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.45.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.46.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.47.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.48.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.49.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.50.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.51.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.52.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.53.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.54.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.55.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.56.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.57.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.58.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.59.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.60.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.61.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.62.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.63.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.64.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.65.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.66.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.67.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.68.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.69.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.70.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.71.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.72.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.73.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.74.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94
7.75.1882.	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.94	29.95	29.85	29.91	29.87	29.92	29.

Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard... \$0.18 to 0.19

Rattan, Strang, per picul.....	\$1.30 to	5.50
Rattan, Bangai, per picul.....	\$4.35 to	4.05
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per pl.....	\$4.80 to	4.85
Sandal Wood, South Sea, per pl.....	\$21.50 to	22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul.....	\$1.45 to	1.65
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul.....	\$2.25 to	2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. p. pl.....	\$6.00 to	7.10
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. p. pl.....	\$6.15 to	6.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, No. p. pl.....	\$4.05 to	4.10
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul.....	\$9.20 to	9.35
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul.....	\$9.75 to	9.80
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, p. p.....	\$6.75 to	7.75
Vanilla, Kienlung, per picul.....	\$7.50 to	7.80
Vanilla, Pulo, per picul.....	\$5.25 to	5.90
Yeast, Tientsin, per picul.....	\$1.15 to	1.25
Yeast, Japan, per picul.....	\$2.15 to	2.13
Yod Oil, per picul.....	\$15.60 to	62.5
Wind Glass, per box.....	\$3.55 to	3.65

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